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SOVIET STATISTICIANS' NON-MARXIST VIEWS CENSURED  
AT METHODOLOGY CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION USSR

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended notes which were compiled to provide additional biographical data.

A methodology conference on the theoretical basis of statistics took place 20 - 21 February 1950 in the Central Statistical Administration USSR. V. N. Starovskiy, chief of the administration, opened the conference.

He stated that harmful bourgeois influences and anti-Marxist distortion in Soviet statistical science and literature hamper its development. The formal mathematics school of thought, he asserted considers statistics a universal science for the study of nature and society based ultimately on the mathematical law of large numbers and not on Marxist-Leninist theory. He said that perversion of statistics is shown also by the efforts of some economists and statisticians who deny the validity of general principles and methods in statistics and attempt to reduce statistics to a system of individual indexes. Starovskiy identified the main obstacle to the development of statistical science as the formal mathematics school of thought as reflected to a very large extent in a number of textbooks and teaching manuals issued both before World War II and in later years. The teaching of statistics in universities and technicums, he continued, is conducted along lines and with textbooks based on incorrect theoretical principles in conflict with the tasks proposed for Soviet statistics by the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

V. A. Sobol' (1), member of the staff of the Central Statistical Administration, gave a report on the theoretical basis of statistics. A resume of his report follows:

Statistics is a social science. Studying social and economic phenomena, statistics expresses them with the aid of numerical data properly compiled and processed on the basis of a thoroughgoing analysis of social and economic relationships.

The tasks of statistics and the theoretical foundation of statistical methods are formulated in the works of Lenin and Stalin.

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"Statistics," Lenin teaches, "should illustrate what has been established by a thoroughgoing analysis of social and economic relationships and should not become an end in itself."

In a socialist society statistics is used for the planned direction of the economy with the purpose of building a Communist society. Lenin said, "Under a capitalist society statistics was the exclusive province of government employees or narrow specialists; we must bring it to the masses, and popularize it so that working people may gradually teach themselves to understand how much they must work and how much they can rest, and so that a comparison of the results of the work of individual communes may become a subject of general interest and study."

At the 13th Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Stalin said: "Building, government work, and planning would be unthinkable without accurate accounting, and accounting is unthinkable without statistics. Without statistics accounting would not advance a single step."

Soviet statistics serves as a tool for the building of a Communist society. By revealing unutilized reserves, by verifying the progress of fulfillment of the national economic plan, and by working up the statistical materials needed by the Party and the government, statistics participates in the effort to build a Communist society with the utmost speed.

Statistics employs the theses of Marxism-Leninism in determining the statistical indexes of social development, and works out its own scientific laws and theoretical principles.

With Marxist-Leninist theory of social development as a basis, and proceeding from the nature of the social phenomena and processes subject to accounting statistics establishes the scientific basis for (a) working out a program of statistical indexes; (b) observation and registration (accounting) of social phenomena, and working out scientific methods of selective observation; (c) checking and verifying accounting and report data; (d) grouping and collating statistical data; and (e) analysis of statistical data and comparison of statistical data with plan goals.

Only statistics based on historical materialism and political economy is scientific statistics.

Bourgeois economists and statisticians consider the theory of probability the theoretical basis of social and economic statistics, since in their opinion, the phenomena of social life are unique, have accidental causes, and hence can be investigated only with the aid of the theory of probability.

Bourgeois scholars view statistics as a universal science outside history and equally comprehending both nature and society. This theory has been propagandized in Soviet literature in the statistical textbooks of Boyarskiy (2), Yastremskiy (3), and others. From this theory arose the so-called "theory of the dying-out of statistics in a socialist society." Since, in a socialist society, development is carried out according to plan and not on the basis of the laws of accidental clashes of the individual aspirations of members of a capitalist society, then, in the opinion of the aforementioned "theorists" in a socialist society the subject of statistics, and hence statistics itself, disappears.

Incorrect views on the subject and method of statistics have recently been most clearly expressed by Academician V. S. Nemchinov.(4) He writes: "Statistics is the science of the quantitative (numerical) study of mass (varying) phenomena to show their qualitative uniqueness and also to determine the influence of the conditions objectively causing the variation in importance and size of the characteristics being studied." According to Nemchinov, the theoretical basis of statistics is the law of large numbers, which, in his opinion

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"is as important to statistics as the law of universal gravitation is to celestial mechanics; hence, without its exact mathematical formulas the theory of statistics cannot be well founded."

Nemchinov believes that mass phenomena with varying characteristics in any field of nature or social life are a subject for statistics. This thesis is fundamentally in conflict with Marxism. Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin have always emphasized the uniqueness of social phenomena and their basic difference from natural phenomena. Nemchinov, however, unites the "mass" phenomena of nature and society and makes them the subject of one science, statistics. Thus, statistics, according to him, is a universal science studying both natural and social phenomena. This is a repetition of bourgeois views having nothing in common with Marxism. In addition, he maintains that the law of large numbers lies at the basis of the theory of statistics.

The fallacy of turning statistics into a universal science was clearly revealed in Nemchinov's comments on Academician Lysenko's biological thesis report at the 6 August 1948 session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin. Nemchinov said that from his point of view as a statistician, "the chromosome theory of heredity was part of the gold reserves of the science of mankind" (*O polozhenii v biologicheskoy nauke, Sel'khozgiz, 1948, p 472*). In his concluding remarks Lysenko made the following very correct and important observation, which has direct bearing on statistics:

"On the whole, according to the followers of Morgan, living nature is a chaos of random, separate phenomena without any essential connection or orderliness. Chance governs all.

"Not being in a position to show that living nature is orderly, the Morganists have to resort to the theory of probability and, not understanding the exact nature of biological processes, they turn biology into bare statistics. It is not surprising that foreign statisticians -- Galton, Pearson, and now Fisher and Wright -- are also considered the founders of Mendelism-Morganism. It is probably for the same reason that Nemchinov stated here that to him, as a statistician, the chromosome theory easily fits in with his concepts."

This clearly shows that there are no grounds for turning statistics into a universal science.

Under "Statistics" in *Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya* (Vol 52, pp 743-744, 1947) Pisarev (5) gives a definition of statistics which is very close to that of Nemchinov. Pisarev writes: "Statistics is an independent science with its own subject (mass phenomena) and its own methods," and "The mass phenomena of nature and society are studied with the aid of statistics."

The formal mathematics school of thought in statistics is a holdover from bourgeois antiscientific ideology and is harmful to Soviet statistical theory and practice. The bourgeois theory that mathematical patterns of probability, the law of large numbers, are the basis of statistics, diverts practical statisticians from the economic analysis of statistical indexes and from establishing what these indexes should correctly contain. On the other hand, without working out scientific statistical methods based on Marxism-Leninism for submitting problems to mathematical analysis, mathematical procedure cannot be employed with any degree of success to solve practical statistical problems.

Social and economic statistics based on Marxist-Leninist teachings on society solve many specific problems concerned with the calculation of statistical indexes. The theory of probability and other mathematical tools are employed in the solution of some of these problems. The use of mathematics is called for by the problems being solved by statistics and is wholly dependent on social and economic analysis.

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In economic colleges and technicums instruction in mathematics should be such that students will fully master the branches of mathematics most widely used in statistics.

In teaching, until now, statistics has meant the "general theory of statistics," and eclectic jumble of the theory of probability and a few theses of social and economic statistics. Teaching of statistics must be reorganized to make the theory of social and economic statistics serve as a theoretical basis for the statistics of branches of the national economy and culture.

Marxist-Leninist theory of social development must be used as the basis for working out a program of social and economic statistics and organizing an appropriate textbook. In the program and textbook, social and economic statistics should be presented as a single science embracing general statistical principles and methods, the system of indexes of the socialist national economy and culture, and the history of statistics.

Soviet statisticians should be first-class economists and active builders of Communist society rather than nonparticipating recorders of phenomena. The task of Soviet statisticians is to perform their work in such a way as to participate actively in the magnificent effort of the Soviet people to build a Communist society. Soviet statisticians should be educated in a spirit of unlimited devotion to the Communist Party headed by the great Stalin, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, and unlimited devotion to their country.

This can be done if Soviet statisticians root out the remnants of bourgeois ideology from statistical theory, develop statistical theory and practice on the basis of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, and improve practical Soviet statistics along the lines indicated by the Party and the government.

Sobol's report called forth a lively discussion. N. G. Mikhaylov (6), repeating many of Sobol's points, said that some Soviet statisticians are now trying to introduce bourgeois ideas into statistics. Such distortions, in his opinion, are contained in various published works of Nemchinov (4), Boyarskiy (2), Yastremskiy (3), Pisarev (5), Ostroumov, Livshits, Druzhinin (7), Kreynin (8), Ryabushkin (9), and others.

Mikhaylov also criticized those statisticians who deny the necessity of studying individual phenomena and assert that orderly behavior is manifested only by mass quantities. In Mikhaylov's opinion the assertion that there are special laws peculiar to statistics is also untrue and harmful.

A. I. Ivanov (Statistical Administration RSFSR) stated that statistics studies mass phenomena, phenomena which are changing comparatively rapidly. He continued: They can be studied only by an organized group of statistical research workers. Statistics studies, primarily, the phenomena and processes of social life. It has its own principles: its basis is the theory of statistical observation, the theory of numerical representation, the theory of statistical grouping, and the theory of statistical analysis.

T. A. Goryanov (Central Statistical Administration USSR) said that the discussion had determined that statistics is a social, class, and Party science, that the theoretical basis of statistics, as a social science, is dialectical and historical materialism and Marxist-Leninist political economy. This thesis is recognized by all, or almost all, Soviet statisticians. However, Soviet statisticians are still divided into two opposing schools of thought: the statisticians consistently defending the Marxist-Leninist position and the statisticians headed by Nemchinov and Pisarev who up to now have been defending the bourgeois formalistic position. Empirical statisticians are also close to this school of thought. Goryanov agreed basically with Sobol's definition of statistics and stated that that of Nemchinov in his textbook on agricultural

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statistics is erroneous. In their recently published works, Nemchinov and Pisarev have not disclosed the roots of their erroneous positions and their admission of errors is only formal. Goryanov termed Ivanov's statements at this conference incorrect; they are in defense of the formal mathematics distortion of statistics.

V. D. Chermenskiy (Central Statistical Administration USSR) further supported the majority position. Chermenskiy stated that various authors of statistical textbooks are mistaken in considering the theory of probability the basis of statistics; this is mathematics and not statistics. In his opinion it is also incorrect to organize the teaching of statistics into two independent, completely separate courses, so-called theoretical statistics and economic statistics. It is time to organize a single course and a single program of the theory of statistics as a social science. Since statistics is a social science it is incorrect to think that the subject of its study is the mass phenomena of nature and society, as bourgeois statisticians maintain, and as certain Soviet statisticians think. Statistics differs from political economy in that political economy has to do with the theoretical analysis of social phenomena, while statistics has to do with a specific thoroughgoing analysis of economic relationships, including the study of individual facts and kinds of social and economic phenomena of various individual countries. The basis of the statistical method is thoroughgoing analysis of social and economic phenomena, an analysis preceding statistical observation. This analysis is at the basis of grouping and is the essence of statistical study of any particular problem.

A. M. Bryanskiy (10) (Central Statistical Administration USSR) termed it significant that the adherents of the formal mathematics school have settled, for the most part, in colleges and technicums, and in general have been cut off from practical work in the field of statistics. He agreed with the basic theses of Sobol's report, but stated that certain additions should be made to it: The scope of the phenomena covered by statistics must be determined more clearly. The selective method of checking the quality of production in industry cannot be considered a statistical method. It is a mathematical method based on the use of the theory of probability. Bryanskiy stated further that the relationship between statistics and accounting should be clarified, and that statistics should not be called a form of accounting, although it has an effect on operational technical accounting and to a lesser extent on bookkeeping.

Bryanskiy declared that the task of accounting is to record social and economic phenomena and processes, especially the movement of economic values, while the task of statistics as such is the utilization, by proper processing, of accounting data, for a thoroughgoing analysis of the processes taking place in society. Accounting records this data and statistics works it up and interprets it. Bryanskiy suggested replacing the term "statistical observation" with the term "statistical accounting." He stated that the Marxist dialectical method should be more clearly emphasized as the cognitive basis of statistics.

G. A. Podvarkov, (Moscow Economics and Statistics Institute), averred that it is dangerous to exclude nature and its laws as a subject to be studied by statistics. The laws of development of productive forces presuppose, and do not exclude, in his opinion, investigation of the laws of nature and their management with the aid of statistics. Efforts to improve mathematical techniques in scientific statistics are meeting tremendous resistance, which is dangerous, because in combating mathematical formalism modern statistical techniques are discarded, as if the techniques belonged to bourgeois statistics and were inapplicable under Soviet conditions. The chief field of application of statistics is social and industrial relationships. Soviet statistical science is being more and more widely employed in the most diverse fields and in investigating economic, biological, physical, chemical, technical, and other phenomena and processes of all kinds; with the aid of statistics their orderliness is observed, revealed, changed, and subordinated to conscious action and management.

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Soviet statistics has been a science of methods of studying and measuring the complex connections and interdependence of material phenomena and processes with the purpose of perceiving the objective laws of nature and social development and controlling these laws in the interests of building Communism.

N. Ya. Vorob'yev (11) (Central Statistical Administration USSR) stated that Podvarkov's statements were incorrect and in defense of the formal mathematics bourgeois school of thought which ignores the rich experience of our statistical practice and the achievements of our Soviet statistics -- achievements which the statistics of the bourgeois falsifiers cannot have and have not had. He agreed with the basic theses of Sobol's report and said that statisticians still do not study the works of Lenin and Stalin enough. These works contain penetrating theoretical theses and practical instructions on statistics. Vorob'yev agreed with Bryanskiy's observations on the relationship of accounting and statistics. At the same time, he termed incorrect Bryanskiy's statement that the role and importance of censuses and of accounting all at one time will decline in the future and that observation all at one time will be more and more replaced by periodic reports. Both the census, and accounting all at one time, will play an important role in the future. The exposure of bourgeois influences in statistics should be carried through to the end.

L. D. Yaroshenko (Moscow Oblast Statistical Administration) said that the report [of the conference] should state that the subject under discussion is the theoretical basis of Soviet statistics and not statistics in general, and also that statistics is not only a tool of knowledge, but a tool for the remaking of society. He said that Soviet economists have not yet revealed the economic laws governing the relationships, under socialist conditions, between the funds of socialist reproduction: between accumulation and consumption, between the accumulation used for development of production of producers' goods and that used for development of the production of consumers' goods. Statistics can and should provide the material necessary for the correct theoretical solution of these problems.

S. P. Partigul (12) (Central Statistical Administration USSR) felt that Podvarkov was guilty of objectivism in his defense of the bourgeois position on statistics. He said: The adherents of bourgeois concepts of statistical theory are now ready to admit in words that the basis of statistics is Marxist dialectics and political economy. However, in substance, as is evident from recently published textbooks and from the remarks of Podvarkov, the formalists have not renounced their concept of statistics as a universal science based on the law of large numbers which studies by mathematical methods conformity to law by society and nature. Podvarkov, like other proponents of this school of thought, denies the thesis that statistics is a social science. At the basis of the formalist theories is the thesis that there is intrinsic adherence to special statistical laws by all mass phenomena. This is a typically bourgeois concept, placing mathematical laws and social laws in opposition to each other, and replacing economic analysis by mathematical procedure.

Partigul further stated that recognition of statistical adherence to law makes for errors in textbooks and works on the theory of statistics. Thus, for example, Boyarskiy and others think that only those phenomena which allow variation can be the subject of statistics. This essentially liquidationist point of view rules out the economic phenomena of a socialist society as a subject for statistics.

A. D. Dmitriyev (Central Statistical Administration USSR) thinks that both Nemchinov and Pisarev, even in their recently published works, have treated incorrectly the connection between political economy and statistics.

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Soviet proponents of the "universal" theory of statistics, he said, avoid real Marxist criticism of the basis and theses of bourgeois statistical theory. Certain of them, while speaking against bourgeois theory, quietly borrow its procedure themselves, including the method of splitting phenomena up into the simplest elements. In their works this usually takes the form of the method of a formal homogeneous aggregate, the elements of which have one thing in common. In his remarks Dmitriyev criticizes the work of Nemchinov (4), Livshin, Ostroumov, Yezhov (14), and others who, in his opinion, replace social and economic statistics by a universal or "pure" nonhistorical theory of statistics.

I. Yu. Pisarev (5) (Central Statistical Administration USSR) whose printed works and oral statements were severely criticized at the methodology conference, acknowledged that this criticism was basically sound. He also acknowledged the correctness of the theses of Sobol's report. The criticism of the so-called universal theory of statistics, which he himself supported and developed, showed him that this had been a gross error on his part. Pisarev discussed his premises, defending the course on the general theory of statistics. He promised to correct his errors and to give an exhaustive criticism of the universal theory of statistics on the basis of Marxist-Leninist classics on statistics.

N. P. Titel'baum (15) (Central Statistical Administration USSR) thinks the basic theses of Sobol's report are correct. In his opinion, the struggle with bourgeois manifestations in statistics must not only be conducted against universal statistics. There are bourgeois statisticians who reject the theory of universal statistics, but who at the same time adhere to positions of formalistic, idealistic, non-Marxist statistics, divorced from specific knowledge of economic processes and phenomena. Bare statistics, i.e., formalistic statistics, breaking down the form and content of the phenomena being studied in all branches of human knowledge, is unnecessary and harmful. In Titel'baum's opinion, Sobol's statement against the formal mathematics school of thought contains a threat of rejecting mathematics generally, the threat of disarming statistics of mathematical procedure. With regard to the methods of statistical observation, the position should be clearly formulated that the chief method of statistical observation in a socialist economy is that of reports which should be put ahead of other methods -- census, observation all at one time, etc.

The place of a course on statistics of branches of the economy in a general unified course on the theory of statistics is not treated in Sobol's report. This is very important in making teaching plans and in drawing up programs for our educational institutions. This problem must be worked out.

I. S. Malyshev (Central Statistical Administration USSR) spoke primarily about incorrect statements made at the conference. Yaroshenko, he said, incorrectly asserted that arguments about the content of statistical theory are abstract and are not related to practice. On the contrary, he said, delaying the solution of important theoretical problems of statistics can only hamper further improvement of statistical work.

Malyshev was also dissatisfied with the statements of Pisarev, who talked more about the advantages of so-called universal statistics than about what is wrong in this theory. The fact that all bourgeois statisticians uphold the universal theory is all the more reason why Pisarev should give a serious Party criticism of universal statistics, the theories of which contradict the statements of the founders of Marxism-Leninism on the subject and method of statistics as a social, Party science. In its decree on the reorganization of the Central Statistical Administration USSR /10 August 1948/ the Soviet government determined the tasks of all state statistics, tasks which are the basic theoretical and practical work of all statisticians of our country.

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Statisticians, Malyshev said, should actively assist our Party and government in the building of a Communist society, and actively combat any attempts at bourgeois distortion of the theory and practice of Soviet statistics. The Central Statistical Administration has acted quite correctly in approving a new program on the theory of statistics and in deciding to make up a new textbook on the theory of statistics, he said.

Sobol' summarized the 2 day discussion. The first conclusion which must be drawn, he said, is that some statisticians still cling to wrong views on theoretical problems of statistics. This is borne out by the statements of Podvarkov, who has tried to speak against the basic theses of Marxist-Leninist theory on statistics as a social science. The second conclusion is that there are several adherents of the formal mathematics school of thought who, although they have not rejected their views, in contrast to Podvarkov have shrunk from defending their theoretical positions in open discussion. The third conclusion is that a new program on statistics must be set up in colleges and technicums, and new textbooks presenting the correct Marxist-Leninist theory of statistics must be written.

Summarizing the conference, Starovskiy said that the conference unanimously condemned the bourgeois distortion which has taken place in textbooks and programs on statistics, and condemned the universal theory of statistics and the divorcing of scientific work on statistics from the practical tasks of socialist construction. As Stalin teaches us, he stated, statisticians should be, above all, first-class economists. Starovskiy stressed the need to get down immediately to the practical work of preparing sound programs and textbooks on statistics for colleges and technicums and summoned statistical workers to friendly teamwork in carrying out the instructions of the Party, of the government, and of Stalin personally on the tasks of state statistics.

## NOTES

1. V. A. Sobol', co-author with I. D. Morozova, P. M. Moskvina, and A. I. Petrov of the chapter, "Summary Section," of Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike (Manual of Social and Economic Statistics) Gosplanizdat, Moscow, 1948, also one of 32 authors of the 1944 edition.

2. Boyarskiy, co-author with Yastremskiy, et. al., of a textbook on the theory of statistics criticized in 1938 in the magazine Bol'shevik (No 23/24, 1938). Criticized in 1948 as an author with a tendency to replace statistics with mathematics (Planovoye khozyaystvo, No 5, Sep/Oct 1948).

3. Prof B. S. Yastremskiy, co-author with I. Yu. Pisarev of the chapter, "General Part" in Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike, 1948; also one of 32 authors of the 1944 edition. Criticized in 1948 as an author with a tendency to replace statistics with mathematics. One of 12 members of the Scientific Methodology Council Attached to the Central Statistical Administration USSR upon its creation on 4 January 1949 (Vestnik statistiki, No 1, 1949).

4. Academician V. S. Nemchinov, one of 12 members of the Scientific Methodology Council Attached to the Central Statistical Administration USSR upon its creation.

Nemchinov's books, 0 kriteriyakh ratsional'nogo razmeshcheniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh kultur i otrasley zhivotnovodstva (Criteria of the Sound Distribution of Agricultural Crops and Branches of Animal Husbandry) and Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya statistika s elementami obshchey teorii (Agricultural Statistics and Elements of General Theory) were criticized at the 2 - 5 October 1948

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session of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Economics Academy of Sciences USSR (Planovoye khozyaystvo, No 5, Sep/Oct 1948). The summary of that meeting states that Nemchinov's speech in the biological discussion in defense of the reactionary idealist chromosome theory of heredity undoubtedly has roots in his errors on the basic problem of statistical methodology, showing, as Academician Lysenko said in his concluding remarks, the influence of bourgeois statistics. The Institute of Economics' statistical sector, headed by Nemchinov, was also criticized at this session for not providing proper methodological guidance of scientific work in statistics.

5. I. Yu. Pisarev, formerly editor of Vestnik statistiki; chairman of the Scientific Methodology Council Attached to the Central Statistical Administration USSR at the time of its creation. Director of Gosplanizdat (State Planning Commission Publishing House) at the time he wrote a review of G. S. Kreynin's book, Kurs statistiki v kratkov izlozhenii (Short Course in Statistics), in Planovoye khozyaystvo, No 2, Mar/Apr 1948, criticizing the book for being "formalistic," not of practical help, and for having a servile attitude toward bourgeois statistics.

Editor of both the 1944 and 1948 editions of Slovar' spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike and co-author with B. S. Yastremskiy of the chapter, "General Part," in the 1948 edition.

6. N. G. Mikhaylov, author of an article in Vestnik statistiki, No 1, Jan/Feb 1950, entitled "Against Distortion of Marxist-Leninist Teachings on Statistics," in which works of N. K. Druzhinin, A. I. Yezhov, M. A. Kaganskiy, N. F. Nechetnyy, T. V. Ryabushkin, I. I. Shul'gin, G. S. Kreynin, and V. S. Nemchinov are criticized.

7. N. K. Druzhinin (see No 6 above), author of Teoriya statistiki. Elementarnyy kurs (Theory of Statistics. Elementary Course), Gostorgizdat, 1949.

8. G. S. Kreynin (see No 5 and 6 above).

9. V. T. Ryabushkin (see No 6 above) co-author with A. I. Yezhov, M. A. Kaganskiy, N. F. Nechetnyy, and I. I. Shul'gin, of Kurs Statistiki (Course in Statistics), Gosplanizdat, Moscow, 1947.

10. A. M. Bryanskiy, co-author with I. I. Levitin, A. N. Pavlov, and Ye. S. Sofiyev of the chapter, "Agricultural Statistics" in Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike, 1948; also one of 32 authors of 1944 edition.

11. N. Ya. Vorob'yev, one of 32 authors of the 1944 edition of Slovar' spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike; one of 12 members of the Scientific Methodology Council Attached to the Central Statistical Administration USSR at the time of its creation.

12. S. P. Partigul, co-author with N. N. Lebedev of the chapter, "Statistics of Finance" in Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'noekonomicheskoy, 1948.

13. A. D. Dmitriyev, one of 32 authors of Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike, 1944.

14. A. I. Yezhov (see No 6 and 9 above), author of chapter, "Industrial Statistics," in Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike, 1948.

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15. N. P. Titel'baum, author of chapter, "Statistics of Trade", in Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy statistike, 1948; one of 32 authors of 1944 edition. Co-author with N. Ryauzov of book, Kurs togovoy statistiki (Course in Trade Statistics), Gosplanizdat, Moscow, 1947.

Change in Editorial Board of "Vestnik Statistiki"

The editorial board of the initial issue of the new bimonthly periodical, Vestnik statistiki (No 1, Jan/Feb 1949, sent to press 22 April) was as follows: 50X1-HUM  
I. Yu. Pisarev (editor in chief), L. M. Volodarskiy, I. M. Gurevich, A. I. Yezhov, V. S. Novikov, A. I. Petrov, and L. I. Skvortsov.

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